

REALIA DICTIONARIES IN NEW ZEALAND LEXICOGRAPHY

Grigoryeva Ekaterina
Ph. D., Assistant Professor,
Ivanovo State University,
153025 Russia, Ivanovo, Yermak Street, 39
grigoryeva.ekaterina@mail.ru

The article is devoted to a new trend in modern lexicography- cultural heritage dictionaries. We divide these dictionaries into three groups: 1) dictionaries of realia, 2) onomasticons, 3) dictionaries of quotations of famous people. The given research is based on New Zealand English dictionaries, dictionaries where realia, New Zealandisms are registered. These lexical units reflect cultural heritage of New Zealand and can be divided into several thematic groups (food, drinks, plants, animals, traditions, holidays, sport, clothes, etc.). Dictionary microstructure is well-organized and includes a lexical unit, its definition with illustrative examples, different labels (regional, stylistic, etymological, chronological, functional and others).

Key words: cultural heritage, New Zealand English, realia, dictionary, onomasticon.

A dictionary is one of the main means of keeping cultural information and cultural values. Nowadays there is a new trend in modern lexicography – cultural heritage dictionaries. Cultural heritage is considered to be a complex of ties, relations and results of different historical periods. In a narrow sense cultural heritage is a complex of cultural values from other historical epochs [2, p.29].

Until today the main attention was given to material cultural heritage. In 2003 the UNESCO Convention dedicated to nonmaterial (intangible) cultural heritage was approved of. The first attempt to define nonmaterial cultural heritage was taken during the UNESCO conference in 2001. According to the conference materials non-material cultural heritage includes religious rites, language, folklore, songs [1, p. 112].

In 1969 the first dictionary of cultural heritage appeared in the history of modern lexicography. It was “The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language” [5]. Later some special dictionaries of cultural heritage were published in American lexicography such as “The American Heritage Dictionary of Idioms”, “The American Heritage® Roget's Thesaurus”.

The dictionaries of cultural heritage are not only for adult users but for children and young learners as well. For example, there are such dictionaries as “The American Heritage First Dictionary”, “The American Heritage Picture Dictionary” [6].

In New Zealand lexicography there is no dictionary called a heritage dictionary. Certain categories of dictionaries can be called culture heritage dictionaries because there are different word groups (food, drinks, traditions, habits, holidays, clothes) that reflect cultural heritage. These words are realia.

Proper names of different famous people can also be included into macrostructure. Dictionaries of proper names are called onomasticons.

Moreover quotations dictionaries can also be included into a group of cultural heritage dictionaries.

The given article is devoted to New Zealand English dictionaries where realia of this continent are registered.

One of the dictionaries under study is “Heinemann New Zealand Dictionary” by H. Orsman. This is a dictionary of International English with those headwords, phrases, meanings and pronunciations peculiar to New Zealand included [4, p. vi].

The dictionary also includes several appendices such as Maori words and pronunciation, Foreign words in English, New Zealand words. The list called New Zealand words is some sort of a representative list of words in New Zealand English. This list also includes information about the approximate date at which the words were recorded in written form.

Different groups of New Zealand realia are registered in the dictionary:

food: hangi, kumara;

birds: huia, pukeko, makomako, morepork, silvereye;

flora: matai, ponga, tutu, rimu, silver fern;

fish: moki, groper, pipi, crawler;

insects: katipo, weta;

everyday objects: pikau, kit;

regions, names of the countries: high country, backblocks, Enzed;

occupations: bush-lawyer;

material: dag;

dances, ceremonies: haka, tangi;

interjections denoting greetings, saying goodbye: ka pai, taihoa.

As a rule dictionary microstructure includes a lexical unit, its definition, illustrative examples, some labels (stylistic, etymological, chronological, grammar, etc.):

groper noun

a) any of a group of large-mouthed, edible Australian and New Zealand fish, some of which are dangerous to man; b) any of a group of North Atlantic fish, important as food.

mere noun

a short flat bone, stone or greenstone hand-club.

[Maori].

zambuk noun

(informal) a person who gives first-aid at a sporting event.

These lexical units are a part of cultural heritage of New Zealand. They let a reader get acquainted with flora, fauna, traditions, customs, holidays of this continent. This dictionary is intended to be useful to the general public as to the students of language and literature. It can in no sense claim to be encyclopedic, its scope is determined by relevance and currency in New Zealand today.

“The Godzone Dictionary of Favourite New Zealand Words and Phrases” by M. Cryer is a very interesting example of New Zealand dictionaries [3]. It is a concise list of the words and phrases that make New Zealand language and speech patterns distinctive and individual. It should be noted that one of the unique features of this book is a large number of Maori words included. Nowadays they are a part of the common language spoken in New Zealand. The macrostructure also includes popular names of different sports teams and an appendix of common New Zealand acronyms.

Macrostructure includes lexical units that belong to different thematic groups such as *food and drinks*: afghan, afternoon tea, amber liquid, bickies; *sports teams and events*: All Blacks, Black Caps, Black Ferns, Black Sticks, Boule Blacks; *public organizations*: Beehive; *flora*: biddy-bid; *everyday objects*: billy and others.

Dictionary microstructure is traditional and includes a lexical unit, its definition, in some cases – illustrative examples, different labels: **afghan** This crunchy, chocolate biscuit, usually containing cornflakes, and topped with rich chocolate icing and a walnut, has been popular in New Zealand since the 1930s. The name apparently refers to the dark colour.

Microstructure can also include a stylistic characteristic of a word unit (for example, formal or informal):

Boule Blacks Informal name for New Zealand's international representative petanque team.

In some cases definitions can be really detailed and give much information about this or that lexical unit. They also provide information about the origin of a word:

All Blacks New Zealand's official representative rugby team. They wore blue at their first outing in 1884, but changed to black in 1893. There has been no clear evidence confirming why they became known as All Blacks, apart from the simple fact that their uniforms were that colour. The first known printing of the name was in the *Devon Express and Echo* in September 1905: 'The "All Blacks" as they are styled, by reason of their sable and unrelieved costume'. A belief that a name came from a British provincial newspaper's typographical error – 'blacks' rather than 'backs' – has never been proven.

Illustrative examples that the author includes in the dictionary microstructure help users to understand the meaning and functioning of a word in speech: **backblocks** Anywhere that is a long way from a city, areas considered distant from mainstream or urban living. The word comes from surveying, which divides a potential housing or farming area into blocks. Since 1852 land far from the coast, a settlement or even a house, was referred to as a back block. Joined together as backblocks, the word was common throughout most of the 20th century and is even used rather derisively of anything clearly non-urban. *Bernie and his wife have left their city apartment and moved out of town. I wonder how they'll like living in the backblocks.*

So "The Godzone Dictionary of Favourite New Zealand Words and Phrases" is a good example of a dictionary that includes realia of New Zealand continent. Its macrostructure is organized alphabetically from A to Z and acquaints its users with flora, fauna, clothes, sport of New Zealand. All of these lexical units are a part of New Zealand intangible cultural heritage.

The analysis of "Heinemann New Zealand Dictionary" and "The Godzone Dictionary of Favourite New Zealand Words and Phrases" shows that dictionaries of realia are a very important group of cultural heritage dictionaries. In general all cultural heritage dictionaries can be classified into three groups: realia dictionaries, onomasticons, quotations dictionaries. Realia dictionaries let its users get acquainted with the culture of this or that country. The dictionaries under study in this research are especially of great importance for those who study New Zealand English as without understanding its culture it is impossible to learn a foreign language.

I am thankful to Prof. Dr. Olga Karpova, Head of English Department, Ivanovo State University, for her comments that greatly improved the article.

References:

1. Galkova O.V. Teoreticheskiye osnovy kul'turnogo naslediya [Theoretical bases of cultural heritage]. Vestnik Volgogradskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta. 2011. No. 3 (15). P. 110-114 (in Russian).
2. Kuriyanova T.S. Sokhraneniye i aktualizatsiya kul'turnogo naslediya [Keeping and actualization of cultural heritage]. Tomsk, Izdatel'skiy dom TGU, 2014, 82 p.
3. Cryer M. The Godzone Dictionary of Favourite New Zealand Words and Phrases. Auckland, Exisle Publishing Limited, 2006, 242 p.
4. Heinemann New Zealand Dictionary //ed. by H. Orsman. London, Heinemann Educational Books LTD, 1979, 1339 p.
5. The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language / ed. by P. Davies. New York, Dell Pub. Co., 1969, 838 p.
6. The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language. Available at: <https://ahdictionary.com/> (accessed: 11.03.2018).